के बजाए यार्न, फैब्रिक्स, परिधान आदि जैसे मध्यवर्ती और अन्तिम उत्पादों के निर्यात के जरिए और अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की संभावना है। मूल्यवर्धन की प्रतिशतता मद की किस्म और निर्यातित मद पर की गई विभिन्न कार्यवाहियों पर निर्भर करेगी ।

(ग) से (ङ.) : 31 मार्च, 1992 के अनुसार देश में सूती और मानव-निर्मित फाइबर कताई मिलों की संख्या 846 है । कताई मिलों की कुल स्थापित क्षमता 16.68 मिलिएन तकुए और 82046 रोटर थी । वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान कताई मिलों की क्षमता उपयोगिता की औसत दर 84 प्रतिशत थी ।

Letter received from NTC Employees' Union Calcutta

1022. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI :

SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a letter dated 24th Feb., 1992 has been received from National Textile Corporation Employees' Union Calcutta regarding the crisis facing National Textile Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the crisis; and

(c) what steps have been taken to defuse the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The mills of NTC, including the mills under NTC (WBABO) Ltd. have been incurring heavy losses, due to inter-alia, obsolete machinery, low productivity, high man machine ratio, surplus labour force, high raw-material cost, low capacity utilisation etc. Government have been reimbursing cash losses of NTC at a great burden upon the exchequer. The shortfall in reimbursement of the cash losses has resulted in decline in working capital which have led to reduced availability of raw-material. Government have, therefore, in addition to normal budgetary support, released Rs. 100 crores to NTC during 1992-93 to meet this requirement of liquidity during the period of transition of implementation of the Turn Around Strategy.

Production, Consumption, Export and Import of Cotton and Silk

1023. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH :

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the production and consumption of cotton and silk in the country during 1991-92 and 1992-93 stating their targets in this period;

(b) what is the quantum of cotton, silk imported and exported during the above period stating their rates of export and import;

(c) whether it would not be more profitable to export readymade garments by establishing cotton and silk based cottage industries to provide more employment opportunities; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for giving preference to the export of raw cotton and silk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.

VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) The production and consumption of cotton and silk in the country during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 are as under :

COTTON	(Qty. in lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each)	
	1991-92	1992-93
Production	119.00	122 to 124
Consumption	111.09	113
SILK	(In M. Tonnes)	
Production	11863	14465
Consumption	The entire quantity of silk produced in India was consumed in the country itself for the manufacture of silk textile products for domestic and export purposes.	

No specific targets for production of cotton and silk were fixed.

(b) The Government did not import cotton during the years in question. However, under the advance licensing scheme, the mills imported cotton during the year 1991-92 to the tune of 2.72 lakh bales with average rate of Rs. 44.75 per kg. The export of cotton during the year 1991-92 was to the tune of 0.77 lakh bales with average value realisation of Rs. 29.60 per kg. During the cotton year 1992-93, till 26-3-93, 4.46 lakh bales of cotton have been exported with average value realisation of 29.70 per kg. While there was no import of silk in 1991-92 a total quantity of 46.26 M. tonnes of raw silk valued at US $ 15.77 lakhs was imported during 1992-93 to stabilise abnormal high prices in the domestic market and ensure a steady supply to the actual users|Handloom Weavers. In addition there were imports under the Advance Licensing Scheme for export production.

(c) and (d) Government's endeavour has been to promote export of value-added items. While releasing the cotton for export Government keeps in mind the factors like stabilisation of prices in the domestic market, provision of remunerative prices to cotton growers and maintenence of India's presence in the international market as a stable supplier of cotton. However, no export of raw silk has been made.

Export Quota allotted for CCI and Cotton Federation of Maharashtra

1024. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the period of ten years to cotton monopoly procurement scheme of Maharashtra;

(b) what is the export quota allotted for cotton bales separately for CCI and Cotton Federation of Maharashtra;

(c) what is the demand from other countries; and

(d) what is the share of India in cotton bales export and import from different parts of the World ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) The proposal of Maharashtra Government in under consideration of the Government.